scarce, they were overlooked in describing the genus. Hampson makes *Eupolia* a synonym of *Namangana;* and *licentiosa,* which was known to him only by a figure of the male type, is in the catalogue next to an Indian species, but in a different section of the genus from *alfkenii,* the sections being separated on antennal structure.

A New Polyctenid.

By V. L. Kellogg and J. H. Paine, Stanford University, California.

(Plate XII)

The curious bat-infesting, wingless, insect parasites of the genus *Polyctenes* as originally described by Giglioli in 1864 were assigned by their discoverer to the Dipterous family Nycteribiidæ, but their sucking beak and incomplete metamorphosis align them with the Hemiptera, as indicated in 1874 by Westwood. In 1879 Waterhouse added, quite wrongly, a new winged genus to the group and decided, mainly on the strength of his addition, that the family was nearly allied to the Hippoboscidæ. In 1906 Kirkaldy, in a paper in the Canadian Entomologist (Vol. 38, p. 375) includes the following reference. (This paper is a list of emendations to the authors previous "List of the Genera of the Pagiopodous Hemiptera Heteroptera," Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 32, pp. 117-156, 1906).

"..Family ..Polyctenidae.

"Genus 1. *Polyctenes,* Giglioli, 1864. Q. Journ. Micr. Sci., IV. 25, type *molossus.* Gigl., Pl. 1b., Figs. 13-14.

"Genus 2. *Euroctenes,* gen. nov., type *lyrae* (C. O. Waterh., 1879. T. E. S. London, Pl. IX, Figs. 1-2).

"Genus 3. *Eoctenes,* gen. nov., type *spasmae* (C. O. W., op. c., Figs. 3-4).

"Genus 4. *Hesperoctenes,* gen. nov., type *fumarius* (Westw. 1874, Thesaurus Ent. Oxon., Pl. 38)."

"The characters of these four genera have been indicated by various authors, but only one, *Polyctenes,* has been named:

"1. Palaeogaeic forms; posterior legs comparatively short and stout, about half the length of the bug; the claws unequal, and nearly simple, the other large and bent, its basal tubercle nearly as long as the simple claw.....2.

"1a. Neogaeic forms; posterior legs as long as the bug; claws nearly equal, with a small tooth at the base,
1, **Hesperoctenes**, mihi

"2. Antennae long, the third segment almost (or more than) as long as the fourth.....3.

"2a. Antennae shorter, third and fourth segments about equally long .....4, **Eoctenes**, mihi.

"3. Head medianly wider than long. Pronotum transverse,
3, **Polyctenes**, Gigl.

"3a. Head medianly longer than wide. Pronotum elongate,
2, **Euroctenes**, mihi."

The new species which we describe here is based on three specimens, two males and one female, received from the Entomological Research Committee of the British Museum in Tropical Africa. These specimens were taken from an unidentified bat from Khartoum in the Egyptian Sudan.

Eoctenes eknomius sp. nov.

Differs from the type species of the genus, *E. spasmae*, in having the the metathorax cleft for half its length and a row of cultriform spines on the posterior margin of both the pro and mesothoracic segments, as well as a similar row on the head. It shows also various less conspicuous differences.

Length of body, 2.3 mm.; width at widest part, .8 mm.

Head: Length, .46 mm.; width, .44 mm.; widest at posterior angles, which are acute, and narrowing to the base of the antennae, then widening suddenly to form the rounded clypeus. Suture separating clypeus from the posterior portion of the head very distinct. The lateral margins of the clypeus are flattened and here occur four rounded chitinous thickenings on each side, from each of which arises a fine hair, the anterior one short, second long, third short, and fourth long. The posterior margin is incised angularly leaving a central clear space, bordered laterally by two fan-shaped chitinous thickenings which extend forward into the clypeus. A row of sharp spines extends inward from the posterior lateral angles to the inner angles of the posterior margin. On the ventral side of the head a chitinous band extends from each posterior angle of the head forward along the margin, curving

inward before it reaches the antennae and bearing a row of fifteen long, flattened, blunt spines. On the dorsal surface of the hind head are two rows of five sharp spines each, extending obliquely inward and backward. Just forward of the first spines of this series are two more. Occipital margin sinuous and bordered by thirty-four of the characteristic flat spines. On the posterior lateral angles are three or four sharp spines. Antennae, length, .26 mm., four jointed; basal segment broad, flat, triangular shaped with the apex pointing forward with a row of the broad, flat spines across the base on the ventral surface; second segment long, cylindrical; third and fourth short, the distal segment a trifle the longer; numerous spines on all the segments.

Thorax over twice as long as the head, 1.08 mm. Prothorax, length .56 mm., width, .6 mm. The general shape is quadrilateral, the widest part a little posterior of the middle; sides flatly rounded, meeting the slightly convex anterior margin in an obtuse angle; a row of short spines occurs paralleling the median portion of the anterior margin; behind these are three long spines on each side which point toward the meson; entire surface of prothorax covered with short, sharp spines, with the exception of a bare central area. The posterior margin is convex and meets the sides in an angle; along this margin is a row or thirty-seven broad, flat spines. Mesothorax broader than long; length .46 mm., width .58 mm.; anterior margin convex, extending under the prothorax; anterior angles broadly rounded, the segment here presenting the greatest width; lateral margins flattened and narrowing to meet the posterior margin in an angle; posterior margin convex, bearing a row of thirty-four broad, flat spines. This segment is divided along the meson from the posterior margin nearly to the middle; entire surface covered with short spines, with the exception of a bare central area. The metathorax has the appearance of being the first abdominal segment and extends under the mesothorax to the anterior end of the median division of that segment. At the anterior lateral angles is a chitinous process and a dark blotch, seen through the mesothorax.

Prothoracic legs short and carried folded under the prothorax; tibiae almost as broad as long; tarsi three segmented. Meso- and metathoracic legs long, tibiae slender; posterior pair extending beyond the end of the abdomen; tarsi four segmented with two claws, one of which is heavy, compound and recurved; simple claw smaller. All the legs bear numerous spines.

Abdomen elliptical; eight segmented; a row of short spines extends across each of the first seven segments and numerous spines are near the lateral margin of each segment.